

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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TROOPS OUT, AMMUNITION ISSUED, IN COLORADO

OPPOSITION IS REPUDIATED BY THE USSR RANK AND FILE COMMUNISTS

Central Committee Upheld at Leningrad and Moscow Meetings; Defend Seven-Hour Day

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—At two large meetings of active members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at Leningrad and Moscow yesterday, the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition suffered a sharp defeat while the Central Committee of the Party was upheld practically unanimously.

At the meeting of 2,500 active party workers in Moscow, 2,499 votes were cast for the Central Committee and one for the opposition.

WORKERS PARTY "RED NIGHT" FOR HARLEM TONIGHT

Indoor Meet for Bronx Workers Called

Thousands of Harlem workers are expected to listen to Workers (Communist) Party speakers tonight at a series of open air meetings to be held throughout the district.

Tonight's "Red Night" in Harlem will be followed by a similar demonstration in Brownsville tomorrow night. On both occasions 100 speakers will address assembled workers from platforms on a dozen corners. They will constitute a "flying squad" using automobiles or trucks for platforms and for transportation between the strategic points chosen for speeches.

Mass Rally Scheduled.

At 10:30 p. m. all meetings will end in a mass rally at 110th street and Fifth avenue. Speakers will include Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Julius Cocklin, local candidates for assembly and alderman, respectively; William W. Weinstein, secretary of the New York District of the Party; Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER; Ben Gitlow, Party candidate for the assembly; Bronx; Bertam D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School; Jack Stachel, national organization secretary of the Party; H. M. Wicks, of The DAILY WORKER; Rebecca Grecht of the Party District Executive Committee, and James P. Cannon, of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

Brownsville "Red Night."

In Brownsville tomorrow the same plan will be followed. All meetings will end at 10:30 in a general rally at Stone and Pitkin avenue.

An indoor meeting also will be held in the Bronx tonight at 542 East 145th street. The speakers will include Joseph Boruchowitz, of the Clock and Dressmakers Joint Board; John J. Ballam, of the Party Central Executive Committee; Wicks and Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers Union. Belle Robbins will preside.

Two Rallies Sunday.

Two large meetings will be held Sunday at 2 p. m., at Finnish Labor Temple, 15 West 126th street, with Stachel, Cocklin and Juliet Poyntz as speakers, and at Ambassador Hall, 3861 Third avenue, with Gitlow, Baum, Rebecca Grecht and Belle Robbins as speakers.

Schwab Gets Gary's Job As Leader of American Iron and Steel Industry

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was today elected president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, succeeding the late Judge Elbert H. Gary.

The company reported for the quarter ended September 30 net income of \$2,788,063 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., against \$4,550,978 in the same quarter of 1926.

UNION FORUM OPENS.

The open forum of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union will begin tonight at 8 o'clock with a lecture by Bertam D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, on "The Kind of Education the Workers Need."

TRY COMPANY OFFICIAL.

Next Tuesday another attempt will be made to postpone the trial of Col. Harry C. Dalton, 129 Hickory Grove, an official of the American Car and Foundry Company, on a charge of assault in the third degree brought by two neighbors who alleged that he struck their children.

Wages of USSR Workers Show Twelve Per Cent Rise in Eight Months

MOSCOW, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—The wages of workers of the Soviet Union have been increased 12 per cent in the last eight months of the fiscal year, it was announced by the Central Council of the All-Union Trade Union Congress.

This exceeds the program which called for a ten per cent increase during the year.

BUSINESSMEN SAY THEY MUST HAVE TRADE OF RUSSIA

Rumors That Government Will Recognize

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Increasing pressure from many directions, says Hearst's International News Service, is being brought to bear on the Coolidge administration to have the United States recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The campaign, which is now on in full swing, is being sponsored in business circles.

Administration officials are being deluged with letters, most of which ask for an early settlement of the "Russian problem."

The letters are being supplemented by personal calls at the White House and state department, officials of the latter department having in the last several weeks received more than a hundred visitors who have aired their views on the Soviet question.

Reverse Old Policy.

Meanwhile, administration officials refuse to comment, although from reliable sources it is reported that the government's Russian policy is in the process of being overhauled. The administration has taken cognizance of the change in financial and commercial opinion and is shaping its course accordingly.

Some proponents of recognition have pointed to the increase in Russian-American trade as an argument in their favor, contending that with recognition this commerce would grow even faster. For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, they point out, the Russian trade amounted \$90,000,000, a 100 per cent increase over the average pre-war figure of \$45,000,000.

Uphold Conviction of Worker Arrested for His Political Opinion

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.—Tony Kovocovich, who was recently tried and convicted at Mercer, Pennsylvania, under the Flynn Sedition Act, has been denied a rehearing in the Federal County court in a decision handed down by Judge J. A. McLaughrey.

The judge dismissed all of the 53 reasons for a new trial given by the attorney of the International Labor Defense, which is sponsoring the defense.

The convicted man's "crime" consisted in membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

The case grew out of a police raid in January, 1924, upon the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party.

Leningrad Party Meeting.

At the Leningrad meeting which was attended by six thousand, a resolution upholding the Central Committee was passed after speeches had been made by Bukharin for the Committee and Yevdokimov and Bakayev for the opposition.

Uphold Central Committee.

The resolution approved all of the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission. In reference to the calumny rumors spread by Trotsky and Zinoviev alleging that the Leningrad workers sided with the opposition, the resolution declared that Leningrad proletarians "scornfully depreciate this manoeuvre of the bankrupt opposition leaders."

Press Breaks Faith With Flier.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 27.—Anger flashed from the eyes of Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson this afternoon when she discovered that the general public had known since yesterday afternoon that pilot Wilmer L. Stultz was quitting the projected flight to Denmark. "I won't give out any more news," she exclaimed, stamping her foot. "I'm through with newspapermen and newsmen."

RESCUERS STATE 400 KILLED IN MAFALDA WRECK

Facist Officialdom in Attempt to Minimize

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 27.—While the Italian embassy and the Italian office of the shipowners continue to assert that only "sixty-eight" human lives were lost in the wreck of the immigrant steamer Principessa Mafalda, sharp contradiction is made by survivors and the crews of rescuing boats, who assert that at least four hundred perished when the boat went down. The sea was crowded by men, women and children, who were drowned in the darkness or eaten by sharks.

One of the first stories of the actual situation at the wreck was told here today by Antonio Ferreira, one (Continued on Page Four)

Anti-Government Office in Bucharest

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The Decline in Steel Earnings

United States Steel, in its quarterly report, revealed a drop in earnings that was considerably below even the most pessimistic Wall Street expectations. Net earnings dropped 21½ per cent below last year, or a total of \$11,252,995 less than the third quarter of 1926. This shrinkage, however, is not to be interpreted as representing the actual decline in steel, any more than any sort of statistics of themselves explain any economic phenomenon. The real decline is much greater because of the fact that a considerable part of the revenue that goes to the holders of steel stock is derived from non-steel business. Hence the actual decline in steel production is not less than 25 per cent as compared to last year.

Try as they may the spokesman of the ruling class cannot conceal the fact that a growing paralysis is affecting American industry.

In this connection the mournful dirge of John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, before thirty-second annual convention of that body, now in session in Chattanooga, Tenn., is illuminating. Edgerton does not speak for the big bourgeoisie. Speaking for the small manufacturer, he wails that the "bankers own the country body and soul" and hold in contempt the worthy manufacturers when they appeal for aid.

Thus, in face of forces conjured up by the system they must support but which they cannot control, the various capitalist class elements berate each other. The small manufacturers, unable to understand their own economic condition due to the world market, blame their hard luck on the bankers. The tightening of money in a country surfeited with gold which it madly tries profitably to dispose of in every part of the world is one of the contradictions of capitalism. It comes about because the statisticians maintained to keep the money lenders posted on the condition of the world market have informed them that certain industries must close because the market for their product is plentifully supplied. The bankers long ago ceased to loan money to doubtful industrial enterprises, as a measure of self-preservation.

The drop in steel indicates to quite a pronounced degree the general industrial condition of the country and heralds a period of depression which will emphatically give the lie to those sycophants of capitalism who proclaim that some mysterious formula has been concocted that will eliminate industrial crises in the United States.

The labor movement must prepare for a period of depression and must accept a program that will repel the efforts of the bourgeoisie to place upon the workers the burden of the crisis. Unless this is done the labor movement, already reduced to an impotent condition by its treacherous leaders, will sink still lower.

Troops Called Out in Colorado Mine Strike

(Continued from Page One)

within the power of the governor to both enforce the law and protect life and property.

Strike Echo in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22. (By Mail). — Speaking to the Central Labor Council here on company unionism, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., was astounded when the delegates loudly applauded his statement that company unionism in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had failed to prevent a strike or many of the workers from joining the I. W. O. U. Green said: "Today I received information that the product of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had broken down completely because the workers, all members of the Rockefeller company union, have joined the I. W. O. U. and have declared a strike." For a minute or two there was an outbreak of laughter and handclapping.

No Word For Mooney

Green, through his speech was emphatic in the eulogy to the accomplishments of the A. F. of L., both locally and nationally. He never realized an old woman, sitting there by herself, was giving the lie to his glory. For while the smug prattle contin-

ued, old Mrs. Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney was sitting there, listening eagerly for some words of assurance, some encouragement, some words from the president of the A. F. of L., of which Tom Mooney is a member, to give her hope that her martyr-son has the backing of organized labor and that the A. F. of L. will fight for his freedom.

All that time she waited and wondered and finally left the hall, not knowing and not understanding that the bureaucrats in the A. F. of L. are more interested in stabilizing capitalism than in freeing workers from jail. The Mooney case was not mentioned, neither by Green nor by any of the other speakers.

Nearly All Contracts In Cleveland Building Trades Are Signed Up

CLEVELAND, (FP) Oct. 27.—Practically all wage agreements in Cleveland building trades have been signed, with negotiations pending which probably will result in agreements between all crafts and their employers. Asbestos workers, cement finishers, slate roofers and sheet-metal workers are the only ones that have not reached an agreement.



HARRY F. SINCLAIR.
Millionaire oil man with "friends at court." His right to testify one way to the senate and have a contradictory defense in court is now under discussion by a hesitant judge.

JUDGE DECLARES FIRST SINCLAIR STORY EXCLUDED

Fall's Relative Pleads "Incrimination," Silent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Taking more than an hour this morning for the involved and complicated mass of legal technicalities with which he shrouded his decision, Justice S. D. S. presiding at the Teapot Dome oil graft trial today ruled that the testimony before the senate of the two defendants, Harry F. Sinclair, oil baron, and Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior during the Republican administration of President Harding, will not be admitted to this trial.

This frees a jury, already suspected of being friendly to the defense, from the dilemma of having to explain to themselves and the world how Sinclair's statement to the senate committee that he went to New Mexico in 1922 to see Fall and get a lease on Teapot Dome can be made consistent with his present defense that he did nothing of the sort. The ruling of Justice S. D. S. is considered as the greatest victory won by either side so far in the trial.

Fall's Relative "Incriminated." M. T. Everhart, son-in-law of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, who with Harry F. Sinclair, is standing trial for criminal conspiracy, today refused to testify on the ground he might incriminate himself.

Everhart had been called by the government to tell of any knowledge he might have of the deal wherein it is charged Fall accepted a bribe of \$250,000 in Liberty Bonds from Sinclair in connection with the Teapot Dome oil reserve lease.

"Questions Link with Bribe." Everhart's refusal electrified the jury. They leaned forward in their seats and listened attentively.

It is contended that Everhart went East, got the bonds from a representative of a company Sinclair was interested in, and took them West where he deposited them to Fall's account or sold them for the ex-secretary.

"What are your business relations with Fall?" Asked Owen J. Roberts, federal prosecutor. "I decline to answer on the ground it might tend to incriminate me," he answered. A question as to why Everhart went East brot the statement: "I decline to answer on the same ground. All these questions are merely leading up to connecting me with these bonds."

Fall Needed Money. Everhart admitted he had been general manager of the Tres Ritos Cattle and Land Company until 1923 and had full power of attorney for it.

Around September, 1921, the Tres Ritos Company was in bad financial condition, had suffered losses and owed much money, Everhart said. "Did the Tres Ritos Land Company have any business transactions with Harry F. Sinclair prior to February 1, 1922?" asked the prosecutor, establishing a motive for solicitation of a bribe.

"I decline to answer." Everhart had a prepared statement he wanted to read and the judge dismissed the jury. As the witness mumbled out his fear of incrimination, Mrs. Fall and her two daughters, Sinclair's mother and Mrs. C. C. Chase, burst into tears. Only Mrs. Sinclair was dry-eyed.

Only Sinclair Could Bid

As soon as the judge's ruling on the senatorial investigation testimony was rendered, there appeared as witness several more of the oil men who wanted Teapot Dome and were ready to bid in competition with Sinclair, but were not allowed to—the prosecution and the supreme court say because Sinclair had committed fraud.

First was called B. B. Brooks, former governor of Wyoming and president of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Producers Association—an organization representing 55 per cent of the oil men in Wyoming. The association had wired vigorous protests to members of congress against the leasing of Teapot Dome to Sinclair because it was not done through

Roosevelt's Wild Orders While Head of Navy Put Ships in Dire Condition

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The son of former Secretary of the Navy Long today gave away a long cherished secret very damaging to the halo of efficiency and ability that has been shining around the "Terrible Teddy." Long told of his father's describing Roosevelt's incapacity to manage naval matters, while acting as assistant secretary of the navy. Roosevelt was not often left in command, but on the occasion when he secured control during the brief absence of his chief, he managed to "mess things up considerably."

"I remember hearing my father speak of the incident," Mr. Long said, "and he had many a laugh over it. 'As I recall hearing father tell of it,' he continued, 'my father decided one morning, after a short time in his office, that he would take a day off, and told Mr. Roosevelt of his decision. 'He went home, but had been there but a short time when he was called on the telephone by several heads of his department, requesting him to hurry back to the office, for Roosevelt had started things. They reported that the assistant secretary was ordering ships to places where there was no coal, and coal to places where there were no ships, and all in all, he was messing things up considerably.'"

"Father decided that he had better return to the office, and he did. When he arrived there he saw that the reports had hardly been exaggerated and rescinded the orders which Roosevelt had sent out."

open competition. Brooks merely verified this protest.

A deposition given by James G. Darden, Maryland oil man who had a claim on Teapot Dome, was then read to the jury. Although Assistant Secretary of Interior Finney had told Darden his claim was no good, Fall, late in March, 1922, personally told the oil man Sinclair would buy it up. The prosecution contends that Fall bought bad claims to avoid publicity.

Next, a telegram was read which Fall sent his assistant eleven days after the Sinclair lease was negotiated telling the assistant to notify Sinclair "to get a security bond at once in view of congressional agitation."

Utmost Secrecy. Next came an exchange of letters between Fall and Joseph W. Clark, Leadville, Colo., oil man, who had asked for information about possible leases in the naval reserves. Fall replied giving information about the California reserve, but none at all about Teapot Dome.

Then Roberts read an exchange of telegrams between Assistant Secretary Finney and Peter Q. Nice. These came a week after Sinclair had gotten the lease. Nice wanted to make a proposition on the Dome, not knowing Sinclair had it. Finney replied that "a general policy had been worked out" relative to the reserve but he was "not in a position to give it out."

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Working Conditions in the Paper Mills Are Bad

(By a Worker Correspondent).

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 27.—About 20 per cent of the city workers derive their livelihood from the paper industry here. Thirty-four different paper-making companies are located here. The American Writing Paper Co. is the largest, occupying 28 buildings. Some of the buildings are closed now due to an unemployment.

The work is especially bad for women workers in the rag rooms. The rags used in the paper mills are of many grades. Some are clean mill cuttings, but the greatest majority are old and soiled: worn clothes, overalls, burlap bags and stained rags, most likely from hospitals. The women have to sort these rags by hand on tables covered with coarse wire netting to remove buttons, pieces of rubber and any metal that might be in them. For that purpose long knives resembling scythes are attached to the tables. With these knives they also have to open seams and cut up the larger pieces. Often thru hurrying they cut their fingers. Then after the rags are sorted and cut, that is, after the women handle them, they are fed to the "dusters," where the loosely adhering dirt, dust, etc., is removed.

Many of the women in the rag rooms are expectant mothers. They breathe rag dust and thus poison their unborn offspring. Many women contract some disease. Eventually this work undermines the health even of the most sturdy women, and for it they get \$17 per week.

Increase Exploitation.

Speed up is constantly introduced in different departments. Once two men worked on cutting machines, now belts are attached so they carry the rags to the dusters and boilers, and man attends to this. The same man also watches the boilers, where before another man worked. The workers here labor in a perpetual mist of dust from rags and papers. They get only \$22.50 per week.

The rags and paper stock comes from bleach boilers to washers. The smell of alum and other chemicals used in bleaching is very bad. The workers have to work on wet floors all day. The pay is \$24.

Beater men who mix the washed pulp, sulphite, wood pulp, size, alum, etc., have very important and strenuous work. They get about the highest pay in the mill \$45 to \$50 per week. Their helpers get only \$23 to \$25, although their work is hardest. They have to push the mixed pulp with spades made for that purpose. Every muscle of the body is strained doing it. The smell and dampness is sickening.

Best Is Dangerous.

Machine rooms where the paper is completed or assembled have the best jobs. But the work here is very dangerous and the workers often get their fingers crushed in the colanders and driers. It is very bad on account of the heated colanders. Workers can wear little clothing and many are barefooted. The floors are of concrete with boards over them in the aisles. It is always wet, and the workers have to walk barefooted on these wet planks all day. Usually one such assembling machine requires a machine tender who gets \$35 to \$40 per week, a back tender, getting \$30 per week and three or four helpers getting \$23 to \$24.

In the finishing rooms the majority of the workers are women. Paper is counted into reams by hand and put in piles. The experienced women workers here get \$20 to \$25 per week. The work in the cutting and trimming rooms is very dangerous, because very frequently the workers cut their fingers.

They Want Speed.

Meters are being installed in all machine rooms, pulp machines and boiler rooms. If the machine stands idle even for a minute it registers in red on the meters. It has to be fed all the time or otherwise the workers have to fill out a paper telling why the machine has been idle. That way the company checks up on the workers' time, so that he could not waste even a minute.

Slack Period.

Paper mills are not running full time now, with the exception of the Chemical Paper Co. Other mills have

Flogged Twice by Group Police Would Not Hunt, Then Shot Down in Dark

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—Robert Collins twice flogged by masked men, was shot yesterday and seriously wounded when he fled from two strangers who accosted him at night as he was going home from work, and demanded that he come with them.

Collins had reported his floggings, and the threats made to do him further injury unless he left town, to the police, who absolutely refused to investigate them on the excuse that Collins was "not cooperating with the police department."

Birmingham is the center of extensive Ku Klux Klan activity. In counties lying south of the city, 102 floggings have been reported within the last three months and a number of the Klan officers are under indictment for them.

Operators Want War To End

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26 (FP).—Victims of numerous mass arrests and the unrelenting operation of injunctions and eviction notices, the miners of Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio, are now told, "Ohio coal operators are not interested in any proposition on a basis similar to that of Illinois or Indiana and it is useless for the miners' union to submit such a proposal."

That is the answer made by J. L. Good, secretary of the Ohio Coal Bureau in speaking on behalf of the operators to Sub-District 6 of the United Mine Workers' Union when its president, John Cinque, asked the operators to meet the union in unrestricted conference.

On the day that this offer for a meeting was rejected, the United States Coal Co., one of the largest producers in eastern Ohio, announced the opening of its mines with non-union labor under the protection of an injunction issued by the federal court at Columbus.

been running only 4 or 5 days per week for the last couple of years.

What Is Your Religion?

Getting a job in the paper mills the workers have to go thru physical examinations and have to make a life "confession." There is a three page questionnaire to be filled out. Among questions asked are: Do you go to church? What is your religion? Why have you left your other job? They ask many other such questions.

Not Organized Well.

The workers in the Chemical Paper Co., and Crocker McElwain Co. work under 5-year contracts. When the worker has completed the 5 years of service with the company and complies with all the rules he gets a raise of a couple of dollars and is assured work, if . . . he lives up to the contract rules. Most of the workers are not unionized and the contracts do not permit them to be. The engineers are the only ones unionized in these mills.

In other mills the workers on machine work, beater line and assembling are organized into the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. The engineers of all the mills are organized 100 per cent. Other workers in the finishing rooms, cutters, w-

YOUNG WORKER LOST.

I am writing you this plea on behalf of an aged Jewish mother whose son disappeared about a month ago. I write this letter in the hope that you will help us to find him for he reads your paper daily. He went away one morning clad in his working clothes. His name is Henry Bloom. He is employed as a longshoreman at the different docks of this city. He is five feet seven, light haired, blue-eyed and thin. At times he was employed as an usher or waiter.

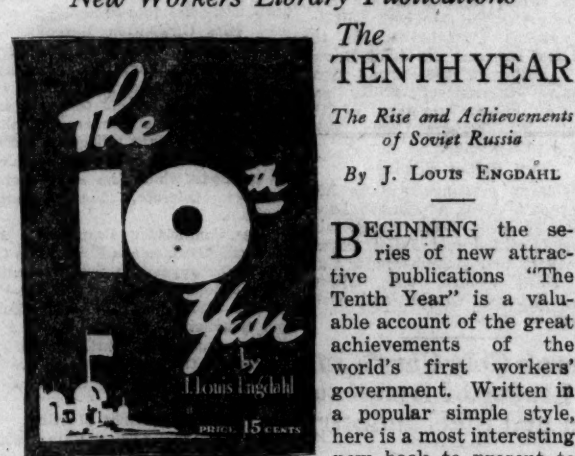
—F. BLOOM.
1870 78th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRANCE FIGHTS CATALONIANS
PARIS, Oct. 27.—France has taken measures against an alleged Catalan uprising against Spain. Secret service agents have learned that followers of Colonel Macia have fostered a plot in Perpignan and have planned to march to Spain through the Andorra Valley.

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The following is the seventh instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

A worker adjudged by the physicians of the Commissariat of Health and the Social Insurance Department to be so injured or disabled as to be permanently incapacitated is paid a somewhat different scale of benefits, depending upon the degree of permanent disability and whether the cause was industrial or non-industrial. There are six categories for those who have been disabled from industrial causes, with the following benefit scales: (1) those who have suffered a total loss of earning power and need some one as a caretaker, 100 per cent; (2) those suffering a total loss of earning power but not needing a caretaker, 75 per cent; (3) those unable to work systematically but only occasionally, 50 per cent; (4) those able to work regularly but with greatly lowered capacity, 33 1/3 per cent; (5) those able to work regularly but with a loss of 15 to 30 per cent earning capacity, 16 2/3 per cent; (6) those suffering loss of less than 15 per cent earning capacity, 10 per cent. Benefits are only paid to the first three categories of those who have been disabled from non-industrial causes, with a scale amounting to 66 2/3, 44 1/2, and 33 1/3 per cent, respectively. The average monthly payments in March, 1927, for the first category of those disabled from industrial causes was \$22.50, and \$17 for the first category of the non-industrially disabled.

Those benefits also serve as old-age pensions. They are not paid automatically to those who have reached a given age yet are still able to work with undiminished capacity, but are given to those who for one cause or another have suffered either a partial or total loss of earning power. Although the requirement of eight years' prior employment for those over 50 who are disabled from non-industrial causes does deprive some, in practice most aged persons will be included, and the benefits will be paid irrespective of the earnings of a son or other members of the family.

One must conclude that the Russian system of labor legislation affords the fullest protection, within the standard of living permitted by the productivity of industry, of any country in the world. The workers are in practice protected against unduly long hours, in-

juries, bad conditions of employment, and losses resulting from accidents, illness, old age, unemployment, and the death of wage earners, which menace the lives of workers in other lands. In no other country of which we know is there such a systematic protection for mothers and children and for tired and ill workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT is a serious problem in the U. S. S. R., as in other European countries. On January 1, 1926, the 281 labor exchanges showed a total of 950,000 out of work. This rose to 1,250,000 in December, 1926, and to 1,407,000 by March, 1927. In that month the unemployment rolls were purged of those who had found other employment and by virtually dropping those who had not previously been employed for hire. This caused a drop in April to a registered total of 1,055,000, which decreased to 992,000 in July, but this does not include the unemployed in smaller towns where there are no labor exchanges. That this number is large is shown by the fact that on April 1, 1927, 1,174,000 trade unionists, or 18.1 per cent of the total union membership, were unemployed. Since the unemployment among non-trade unionists is doubtless higher proportionately than among members, it is probable that at least 2,000,000 Russian workers are unemployed. These are very largely unskilled workers, primarily recruited from the peasants who have recently come to the towns. This movement to the towns, induced as it is by the higher economic and cultural standards of life among city workers, is probably the chief cause of unemployment, since the migration to the city is greater than urban industry can absorb.

It cannot be denied that unemployment is one of the most serious problems which the government faces. To meet it the government has adopted three methods: unemployment insurance; starting special projects to give work to those who lack it; and education of the unemployed.

The most highly qualified workers and juveniles just entering employment are paid benefits without any prior condition of employment, but this is required of all others. For a non-highly qualified manual worker to receive unemployment benefits, he must have been employed for hire, if a union member, for at least one year; if not a member of a union, he must have been employed for three

A black and white photograph of a group of people in a large, ornate room. Several men are seated at tables, while others stand. The room features large windows with decorative panes and a large potted plant in the center.

Workers' rest home on Kameny Ostrov (Stone Island) No. 14, a former palace of the Russian aristocracy.

years. For other salaried employees the period required for union members is three years and for non-unionists five years.

Because of these limitations the number receiving benefits amounts approximately to half the number registered at the labor exchanges, and to less than this proportion of all those seeking employment. In June, 1927, the total number to whom benefits were paid amounted to 542,000.

A number of factors are taken into consideration in fixing the scale of benefits. The country is divided into six belts and the average earnings of all workers computed for each. Skilled manual workers and salaried employes with a higher education (Class A) are paid one-third of the average earnings in that belt; semi-skilled manual workers and higher grade salaried employes (Class B) are paid one-fourth of the average; and unskilled manual workers and all the remaining salaried employes (Class C) are paid one-fifth. This is an interesting compromise between the flat-rate system of benefits, irrespective of earning power, as in the British system, and the payment of a percentage of individual earnings. Since the base upon which the percentages for the three groups are computed is common to all—the average earnings of the belt—the amounts given to each will vary. So in Moscow Class A receives \$13 a month, Class B, \$9.50, Class C, \$7.50. Since Class C, however, when at work, earned much less than Class A, this in prac-

for this purpose during 1927. About 110,000 of the unemployed are cared for by these methods.

As many of the unemployed as possible are being trained for the skilled trades by the Central Institute of Labor and its branches, where the most minute and careful investigations of the proper working motions for the various operations are being made and taught. Many of the trade unions pay additional benefits to their unemployed members, and in general furnish traveling expenses to such members in order that they may find work in localities where there is a demand for labor.

The public labor exchanges are free to employers and employees and have been given a monopoly of placement work by the state. Not only are private employment agencies prohibited from placing workers, but the employers themselves are not allowed to hire men independently. During 1926 the labor exchanges made between 1,900,000 and 2,000,000 placements. Union men are given the preference in hiring, and non-union men are not given work so long as there are unemployed unionists who are capable of filling the positions. This preference applies to the union group as a whole and not merely to those of a particular craft. Thus, if there are unemployed metal workers who are able to work in the food industry, they are given work in the latter industry ahead of non-unionists. An employer has to give at least a trial to the workers who are referred to him, but he may discharge them within a week without any loss to himself. After they have passed this trial period, however, they can be dropped only with the consent of the shop committee, subject to appeal to the union and the Commissariat of Labor, and even then must be paid a dismissal wage equal to two weeks' earnings. This makes it difficult in practice to discharge men for inefficiency. The effects upon discipline, however, are by no means as bad as might be thought. The workers are on the whole vitally interested in production, since they share in the benefits, so that they apply moral pressure to the chronic absentees and those inclined to idleness.

(To be continued in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—With Admiral Magruder appealing to President Coolidge in the matter of his disciplining by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, and with the "Big Navy" people in the House and the Senate both demanding that Magruder charges that the U. S. Navy is not as efficient as it should be, there seems to be ample provision for a lot of advertisement of the government's fighting machine.

Magruder is to be set to work on a definite plan for reorganization of the navy, it is intimated at the department building today. And any new legislation will be held in Washington or near it to furnish the necessary publicity in the shape of testimony before congressional committees.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The French Cabinet Meeting under the Presidency of M. Doumergue, today approved Minister of Commerce Bokanowski's explanation of the basic principles of the provisional agreement upon tariffs reached with the United States.

M. Bokanowski explained that the United States has been granted tariff privileges equal to those accorded Germany in the recent Franco-German treaty, pending the outcome of negotiations for a definite settlement.

MOSCOW, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—In response to a letter describing the difficult conditions facing the families of workers killed in the Vienna uprisings this summer, the Praesidium of the All Union Trade Congress voted \$5,000 for Austrian relief.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Republican Presidential Race for 1926—after marking time since the famous "I-do-not-choose-to-run" statement—was described today by capital politicians as being really under way.

Senator Charley Curtis of Kansas, republican leader of the senate, spent a week-end with Coolidge on the Mayflower. In less than forty-eight hours after getting off the yacht he informed his friends in Kansas that he can be considered a candidate.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Reports from the Spanish border appearing in Paris newspapers declare that a new revolt has broken out against the Rivera regime and that large numbers of troops are being concentrated on the frontier.

Groups of revolutionists are said to be concentrating in the Republic of Andorra.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Samuel Schwartzbard, acquitted yesterday of the charge of murdering General Sarnow Petlura, Ukrainian bandit leader, today was receiving large numbers of congratulations upon his verdict.

"I don't see how there could have been any other verdict," said Schwartzbard who accepted the verdict as an expression of public opinion not upon his act, but upon the Jewish pogroms in the Ukraine, instigated by Petlura.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 27. — Denials were made today of reports that General Sandino, Liberal leader, had sacked the towns of Somoto and Grande.

construction of workers' clubs by the Central Committee of the Metal Workers Union.

Tokio today, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch.

sa, Para, by a cyclone according to reports received here today.

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of *THE DAILY WORKER* and *The Freiheit*, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward
to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.
William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of.....for the election campaign. My name is.....

Address union affiliation

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

**To Be Published in the
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of the **DAILY WORKER** on the

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ORDER A BUNDLE OF THE DAILY WORKER

For the November 7th Meetings and for Distribution. RATES—\$1.50 per hundred copies



Former troopship "Principe Mafalda" which blew up and sank off the coast of Brazil with an overload of poor Italian emigrants. Estimates of loss of life vary from 34 up, as the owners waited until they heard how many were rescued before announcing how many were on board when the journey began.

Think Faked Facts Offered in Wages Dispute by Roads

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (FP).—"If this evidence is admitted, arbitration of wages on the railroads is at an end," said Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the Locomotive Firemen's union before the United States arbitration board hearing on wage increase demands on western roads. This challenge was made with reference to testimony the carriers wished to submit regarding their financial troubles.

Voted to Allow Evidence. Richberg declared that the financial difficulties of the road were not relevant. The employees have no access to the books of the railroad, he said, and the employees have little chance in debating a question that the interstate commerce commission after years of research cannot decide. But the arbitration board nevertheless voted to admit the evidence.

Costs as Much to Live. Richberg objected to a consideration of all this poverty data on the ground that profits or comparative profits are not material to the determination of what are reasonable wages and that profits cannot be ascertained without establishing a basis from which to compute such profits. In any case labor counsel made it hot for carrier witnesses by slicing through cross examination, more than \$170,000,000 from the "investment" of the Northern Pacific.

Locomotive firemen are asking for \$1 a day increase. On the stand a number of the workers have told of the hardships behind the big boilers on the road. A fireman on the Wabash testified that on a passenger run of 3 hours and 45 minutes he shovels 5 tons of coal. After 17 years of service, another fireman is 20th on the list for promotion to engineer. Instead of being preparatory work to becoming an engineer, firing has been shown at the hearing to be a life job.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS



REMEMBER
the
CLASS-WAR
PRISONERS
their wives
and children
who have been
victimized because
of their activities
in the
labor movement

THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends \$5 to the men in prison and \$20 each to their dependents.

This Christmas International Labor Defense will send \$25 each to the men, \$50 each to their wives and \$5 each to their children as a special expression of solidarity with them.

Will You Help

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Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each.

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Enclosed find \$3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shopmates and neighbors to help continue my monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the senate of the United States that no man should hold the presidential office more than eight years, will meet an amusingly changed situation when introduced in the forthcoming session.

Coolidge's I-do-not-choose-to-run statement has removed any basis for a claim by standpatters that the resolution is now a device for robbing the republicans of their best vote-getter. The president is out of the race. Dawes and Hoover are leading the G. O. P. field, with Hughes a poor third. Neither Dawes nor Hughes could, if elected for one term, expect to survive more than four years in the job. Certainly they would not hope for more than eight years in the White House, since both are well past 60. Any blocking of a declaration against a third term would now serve to gauge the ambitions of but one candidate—Herbert Hoover.

Scared Progressives.

Accordingly the "progressive" group will invite the standpatters to give unanimous endorsement to the declaration that two terms is enough for any American president. This argument will appeal to many of the hard-boiled opponents of Hoover. It will embarrass some of the middle western senators who think that Hoover will force the convention to nominate him. It will have the support of virtually every democrat in the upper branch of congress. As matters now stand, it should pass.

If this should happen, then the possibility of "drafting" Coolidge to run against Al Smith in 1928 would be ended. Practical politicians would turn to Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury and big scab coal mine owner, to learn whether that close-mouthed oracle of high finance had decided to make Hughes the nominee or to pin his colors on Dawes. They are all quite sure that Mellon does not care for Hoover, whom he looks upon as a rival prophet in the temple of Big Business.

Some of Hoover's advisers urge that Hoover should favor the resolution—on the ground that if Hoover

appears to be sweeping the country in the primaries next summer, Mellon may draft Coolidge to shut Hoover out. But Hoover, who is now receiving a continuous stream of political visitors, from his government-provided headquarters in the department of commerce, sits tight. He is quite willing to dream of three terms for himself, if he pleases the eastern banking crowd in a first administration.

Lowden Looms.

Senator Nye of North Dakota seems to be worried over the ghost of the Lowden boom which settled like a grasshopper cloud upon the fields of his state some months ago. It appears that the farmers and county chairmen in North Dakota never heard or promptly forgot about the purchase of delegates to the G. O. P. national convention in 1920 by agents of the wealthy Gov. Lowden. At that time the scandal was so rank that the convention turned from it in alarm and chose the spotless Warren G. Harding of Ohio to deliver the oil reserves. Lowden turned farmer, and spent a lot of money on advertising himself in the farming states. Many farmers in the northwest began to take him at his own pretensions.

Read Interested in Exposure.

Nye, Frazier, Borah, LaFollette, Brookhart and probably Howell, McMaster, Blaine and Hiram Johnson will be for Norris for the republican nomination. Norris stands for real farm marketing legislation and Lowden says that he does, also. But Lowden stands for nothing else but the progressives want. Hence the Lowden managers are directing a fire at the North Dakota senators, blaming them for failure to support Lowden. The innocent farmers who have written these letters did not stop to think of the embarrassment which Jim Reed of Missouri is about to bring upon the Lowden candidacy. Reed is running the senate investigation of corrupt use of money in politics. Reed is also a presidential candidate. Eight years ago he exposed Lowden's agents in their purchase of delegates. He will bring it up again this winter.

Aside from his record as a slush-fund operator, and as head of the Pullman Palace Car concern, and as an anti-labor governor of Illinois, and as a politician without social vision or a fine sense of justice, Lowden may be all right for these farmers who like that sort of man. The difficulty with a Lowden movement in the progressive states is that it is a mockery of principle and of ordinary human intelligence.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

An Attorney on Injunctions

By V. Q.

MOST trade union journals discuss the injunction as something which some individual wicked judge hands down against labor and confine their efforts to passing anti-labor injunction limitation bills. Railway Maintenance of Way Employees Journal in its August 1927 issue is a rare exception, which printed an article on "Stone Cutters and the Supreme Court" by William H. Holly, National Women's Trade Union League's Attorney.

Holly's opinion is that it is a waste of time to employ attorneys and fight injunction cases, saying: "They always or nearly always lose. Their victories in this field have been few and insignificant." He advocates disobedience of injunctions when issued. He furthermore advises that labor "should dispense with lawyers and with appeals to higher courts. That, too, is a waste of money." "It is no disgrace to go to jail," he adds, "the finest characters this world has ever known have been jailed by ignorant judges."

His Criticism Correct. With Holly's criticism of the injunction as anti-labor we can agree, and that resort to higher courts seldom if at any time bring reversal of anti-labor sentences. We can furthermore draw the conclusion that the courts are against the workers. We can agree also with Holly's proposal of disobedience of injunctions when issued. That has been the policy of the left wing workers in the needle trades of New York in their strikes. But Holly overreaches himself when he advocates no fight in the courts against the issuance of the injunction, and also, no appeal to a higher court. No appeals mean immediate jailing of numbers of workers needed on the picket line. Picket duty wins strikes, effective picket duty which ties up the shops. Furthermore, the fight in court and the appeal become means of educating more and more

workers as to the class nature of the courts.

Mass Picketing.

Mass picketing is the answer, and this Holly says. For without effective picketing, without tying up the shops, no injunctions are needed by the employers. Holly is right when he calls for disobedience of the injunction. If the Chicago District 8 of the International Association of Machinists had followed a policy of disobedience of the injunctions handed down by Denny Sullivan in 1926, the American Oven Strike in Chicago would not have ended in disaster. But the Machinists obeyed the injunction, and hired bewhiskered Ham Lewis, former U. S. Senator to appeal to the courts to sustain the legality of the Anti-Labor Injunction Limitation Bill. Politicians and lawyers were to win our battles for us. The result—nothing accomplished till this day, except a lost strike.

Holly's advice is not altogether sound, but it is refreshing to note his views expressed in one of the labor journals, instead of the usual drivel about the injunction in the trade union press generally and in the American Federationist in particular.

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Houston Merchants Cheat Taxi Drivers To Welcome Bankers

(By Worker Correspondent)
HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 27.—"Houston Welcomes Bankers"—read the sign in every window of the Houston business houses; "Houston Welcomes Bankers"—read the big captions on the front pages of all Houston newspapers. The chamber of commerce tried to create the impression that everyone in Houston was glad to see the bankers. Shop clerks are forced to wear "Welcome Bankers" ribbons however much in the way.

Fake Sentiment. For weeks the newspapers had been trumpeting the forthcoming convention of the American Bankers Association, and appealing to the "People" to play welcome host to the "banker-guests," appealing for free auto transportation for the bankers (depriving the taxi-drivers of the chance to earn a few extra cents), to show the true spirit of "Southern Hospitality." But the chamber of commerce welcomed the guests, not only because of hospitality, but for a more materialistic reason.

Industrializing Houston. Since the completion of the ship channel connecting Houston with the Gulf of Mexico, Houston is taking first place in exporting raw material (cotton, lumber, oil etc.) direct to all South American ports, as well as to European ports, and has been gradually establishing an industrial center. Being so situated as to enable it to manufacture in Houston at a much lower cost than in the east (due to cheap labor, and vast deposits of natural resources), the chamber of commerce is trying for investments. And the bankers of course understand it very well, they have an eye for business. The Houston Press publishes a statement of Charles Cason of the Chemical National Bank of N. Y., referring to his previous visit to Houston: "Just a friendly visit at first, but I saw here the making of a great city and since have made numerous investments in real estate here, your city is certain to become within the next few years the great metropolis of the Gulf Coast." In a front page article calling for hospitality for the "distinguished guests" the Houston Press (a Scripps Howard paper) gives the reason for this hospitality and remarks: "nowadays bankers sit side by side with a president of a nation, and have much to do with the country's government."

Mafalda Survivors Say 400 Are Drowned

(Continued from Page One)
of the first survivors of the Principe Mafalda to be landed here.

Saw Shark Eat Victims. Ferreira declares that he personally saw a shark attack one man, and that the waters about the sinking Italian liner were reddened apparently by the blood of others who had been attacked by sharks.

Ferreira's story was a graphic one of the panic which followed the explosions on board the ship, and the consequent rush to the boats on a vessel that was sinking and with all of its lights extinguished. "Soon after the wreck, said Ferreira, a light was seen on the horizon. It was the Formosa. Later the British vessel Rosetti arrived and by agreement, one vessel picked up all those in life boats and the crews of the other ships took care of those floating on rafts or with the aid of preservers.

"For five hours the Mafalda remained afloat, and then, after another explosion she sank. A mighty wave was thrown up as she disappeared below the surface."

Rescuers See Deaths. The captain of the steamer Mosella, which brought survivors into this port today, also told a graphic tale of the commingled courage and stark terror. "It was a horrible spectacle when we arrived on the scene," the captain of the Mosella said. "There were frantic men, women and children floating all about us. Many women and children seemed to have gone stark mad as they drifted about in the dark night, with fairly high waves tossing them about."

"We had received our first S. O. S. on the night of the twenty-fifth and speeded to the location given and found the vessel already sinking."

"While we stood by and helped in the rescue work, the radio officer of the Principe remained at his post continually sending out S. O. S. messages. The captain of the ship was on the bridge. They stayed on their job until the vessel sank. The crew of the Mafalda behaved with the greatest of heroism."

Fascisti Contradicted. Two women, one man and one child were found to be dead when taken aboard the Mosella.

The captain of the Mosella estimates the missing at 400.

Told of the claims of officials in Rio Janeiro that the lost did not exceed 68 the captain of the Mosella insisted upon his estimate that there were 400 missing.

"We heard the crying and plaintive wails of these folks who were struggling about in the water and many of them must have been drowned," said members of the Mosella's crew.

The police of Bahia were today ordered to conduct an inquiry into the sinking of the Mafalda on grounds that the wreck occurred within Brazilian waters.

Old Worn-out Ship. The Principe Mafalda was an old discarded troop ship, used in the world war ten years ago, and now owned by the Navigazione Generale Italiana, of Genoa, which is permitted by the Fascist admiralty to use vessels of this type for the transportation of immigrants to South American ports. The wreck was caused by a boiler explosion.

While the Italian embassy still estimates but 68 persons missing a recapitulation of radio advices from rescue ships of survivors is as follows: Athens, 451; Formosa, 253; Rosetti 27; Mosella 24; Total 855.

The Mafalda had a total of 1,258 aboard, the owners say.

The Italian embassy announces that among the third class passengers there were 118 Syrians, 36 Jugoslavians, two Austrians, one Hungarian, one Swiss, one Argentinian, one Uruguayan and fifty Spaniards.

Soviet-Swedish Trade Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 13. (By Mail).—Mr. Litvinoff, Acting People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Heidenstam Swedish minister, signed an agreement on the juridical status of the U. S. S. R. trade representation in Sweden. This agreement provides for the scope of functions of the U. S. S. R. trade representation.

DRAMA

Shakespeare Made Easy

"Taming of the Shrew" Taken From Its Feudal Background; Knickers and Wisecracks Help

"The Taming of the Shrew" which opened this week at the Garrick Theatre is simply William Shakespeare's famous comedy with characters decked out in Hart, Schaffner and Marx clothes. The modern dress, however, is not limited to the swanky apparel; here in the sixteenth-century play by the landowner of Stratford-on-Avon are found radio sets, auto claxons, Havana cigars, and a high-pressure vacuum cleaner.



Mary Ellis

Many idolatrous readers, I know, will think it superfluous to mention anything but the fact that the commanding Basil Sidney and the insidiously lovely Mary Ellis are among the cast. A large section of the audience which saw the play last night at the former modest home of the Theatre Guild experienced a comfortable feeling of familiarity; for hadn't they read or at least heard of this famous "thing" by Shakespeare in their high school or college days? Jazzed up by spicy new "asides" and appropriate wisecracks, the ancient play succeeded in flattering the intellectual sense at the same time providing a noisy, lusty show.

Mary Ellis, who illumined "The Dybuck" and "Rose-Marie" as Katharina Minola, was the shrew which Basil Sidney (as Petruchio) set out to tame. He succeeded by the now-famous technique of browbeating, accompanied by sound and fury. Petruchio was but one of the suitors who determined to "woo in haste and wed at leisure" the beautiful but scorpion-tongued lady from Padua. The other candidate, Reginald Bach (as Triano) provided much of the wit. With his cockney



JANET GAYNOR

In "Sunrise," the Herman Sudermann film now showing at the Times Square Theatre.

accents, however, he was as incongruous as the Jewish generals of Maurice Swartz's Art Theatre who performed in Romain Rolland's "The Wolves" some time ago.

The observations at the close of the play on the rights of women are a far cry from the modern slogans put forth by Havelock Ellis and Ellen Key, the production is, nevertheless, quite sprightly; Basil Sidney, despite his gratuitous postures and posturings, is handsome and engaging. It is too bad that Shakespeare lived too early to collaborate with Arthur Sullivan. It would have permitted Mary Ellis to use her voice to chant her reactionary views on the Woman Question.—S. G.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH W. 48th St. Evens. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORD'S Last Play
ESCAPE LESLIE HOWARD

IF The Actor-Managers
presents Lord Dunsany's
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THE W. 44 St. Evens.
8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

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"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
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The Mulberry Bush
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WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Eather Ralston will be featured in
"The Glory Girl," the new Owen Dav-
ies story. Josef von Sternberg will
wield the megaphone.

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Presents Paul Sifton's play

THE BELT

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What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker

"A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system... the evils of class collaboration, and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

AIRPLANE WING FOUND.

REDONDO, Cal., Oct. 27.—What was declared to be a portion of the airplane "Spirit of Dallas" which was lost while flying to Honolulu floated ashore here today. The "Spirit of Dallas" took part in a race arranged by Hawaiian fruit kings to advertise the islands.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

GOLD, NEW PLAYWRIGHTS DIRECTOR, ANSWERS O'FLAHERTY'S "BELT" CRITICISM IN "WORKER"

By MICHAEL GOLD.

I would like to submit a reply to Tom O'Flaherty's criticism of "The Belt," the play satirizing Ford's production methods and company unionism. Comrade O'Flaherty made many points against the play that were both accurate and fair; I will not quarrel with these. But what I do object to is the tone of his criticism. It is too patronizing; it contains too much of that scorn which the professional 100 per cent "proletarian" likes to use toward the so-called "intellectuals" who try to squeeze their way into his private, patented, exclusive, super-proletarian movement.

I do not accuse Comrade O'Flaherty of having these feelings in excess; but I do say that he has been unconsciously influenced in his attitude toward the play by hangovers of this very American sentiment. Ever since I have been in the revolutionary movement, I, like everyone else, have been familiar with this holier-than-thou attitude.

Honest Playwrights. It is a kind of cult snobism that is fatal to the growth of any movement. A group of young playwrights try to start a theatre which will reflect the life of the working class in America. They go about their work honestly; they are not afraid of contacts with the Communist movement; in fact, they seek an orientation to it. And the reply they get is that they are not pure enough. They must be strictly "koshers"; their plays must be as detailed and accurate as party manifestos; there must be no deviations.

More than that, they are treated more harshly than in the reviews that are given by THE DAILY WORKER to Zeigfeld's Follies or other Broadway girly-girly shows.

"Nothing Need Be Wasted." At least Broadway is a relief from the class struggle; it is not attempting, like these silly young "intellectuals," to break into "our" private labor movement.

I really can't understand such an attitude. My feeling would be that the great international movement of the Communist Party has room for all workers, whether by hand or brain. As Lenin said, "in a big house, everything can be used; nothing need be wasted." But I have seen this narrowness pursue a great many similar endeavors. I know there was a very strong hostility among many American hardshell Communists against such a magazine as the New Masses. There is hostility toward various attempts now being made to organize an Art Workers' Cooperative, with a Communist orientation, which Comrade Adolf Wolff is leading. Why this hostility? Whom does it profit? Does it strengthen the Communist movement in America?

"Let Us Criticize." No one will say that a mass proletarian membership is not infinitely more important to the Communist Party of America than the acquisition of scattered groups of "intellectuals" here and there. But anyone who would turn away with superior words the potential John Reeds and Henri Barbusse and Ernest Toller—and, yes, let me say it—the contemporary John Howard Lawson and John Dos Passos "intellectuals"—is not being intelligent. That is all that I would say.

Let us criticize without compromise the mistakes of such men. Let us hold them to the path of truth, as we see it. But let us not act as if they were enemies, or poachers on our private preserves, or silly young fools.

When Communists lead masses of workers in a strike, as at Passaic, they do not patronize the rank and file because it is not familiar with all the theses of Communism. It tries to educate this rank and file; it tries to lead it gently and realistically on

the right road. Why not display at least the same friendly receptivity toward intellectuals who make an honest attempt at contact with the world labor movement?

The New Playwrights' Theatre is not a Communist theatre. No one has claimed that. But it is trying to be some kind of labor theatre, and that is more than one can find anywhere else in America. About twelve years ago the Provincetown Players began their work with plays reflecting the morbid, introspective spirit of the rebellious intellectuals. The New Playwrights are giving plays this season each of which reflects the mass spirit; the problems of great groups of workers. To me, this seems a social fact of the highest importance. It is a new age; and even the intellectuals are changing.

Satire On Open Shop. The first play is a satire on company unionism and the speed-up system; the second is a picture of the immigrant workers faced by all the injustices of America; the third is a picture of the world struggle for oil and of the Communist International at grips with the fascists and capitalists; the fourth play takes up the problem of the Negro farmer transplanted to northern industries.

What other theatre is even attempting to scratch the soil of the social conflicts of machine-age America? And why does everyone expect a theatre of this kind, in its first season, to be anything but crude and imperfect in its struggle to find itself in what is a thankless pioneer task?

Why Not Applaud? Why not encourage every honest and bold attempt to bring the American intellectuals and workers into a closer bond? Why not applaud every attempt to create a workers' art, from whatever source it comes, however faltering and crude may be its first steps? When someone gives me a good answer to this question I will be ready to withdraw my objection to the traces of Communist cultism which the Workers Party is trying to free itself from, and which I think I can detect in Comrade O'Flaherty's review.

LABORER KILLED BY TRAIN. John Darcy, 45, a laborer, was killed by a south-bound New York Central train yesterday morning while crossing the rails just south of 158th St. and North River.

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY. STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK. Patronize Our Friend. **SPIESS STUDIO** 54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St. Special Rates for Labor Organizations. (Established 1887.)

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Materialism Course, U.S. History, Offered at Workers' School

"Historic Materialism," taught by Jacob Mindel, and "Development of American Thought," by Arthur C. Calhoun, of Brookwood Labor College, are two additional courses scheduled by the Workers School, 108 E. 14th St., according to an announcement yesterday.

"Historic Materialism" will be given on Sundays at 11 a. m., beginning next Sunday. The course given by Calhoun, who was a member of the Workers School faculty last year, will start next Monday at 8 p. m. and continue weekly.

Mindel's course will be given primarily for students who wish later to attend courses in Marxism and Leninism, advanced historic materialism and advanced Marxian economics, according to the announcement. It will treat idealism and materialism. "The Development of American Thought" will trace economic and social factors in the history of this country which have influenced the ideology of the American working class.

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Pioneer Membership Meet Tomorrow. A general membership meeting of the Young Pioneers of District 2 will be held tomorrow, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Plans for the Nov. 7 celebrations will be made.

Banquet for Bazaar Volunteers. The banquet and dance for the DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT volunteers will be held Nov. 4 at the Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., the Bronx. The affair was originally arranged for Oct. 28.

Admission to the dance will be 50 cents; banquet and dance \$2. For those who helped at the bazaar, the banquet and dance will cost only \$1.

Automobile Needed. All party members and sympathizers who have automobiles are urged to allow them to be used several hours a day for the campaign. Communicate with Irwin Franklin, 108 East 14th St.

Y. W. L. Dance October 29. Delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be guests at a concert and dance at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., Saturday, Oct. 29. The convention will begin Oct. 30.

KEY PILOT ROLL CALL. The Baptist religious denomination, with 53,922 ministers, has the largest number of ministers in the United States, says Liberty. The Methodist denomination is second with 44,514.

Freiheit Singing Society Concert Saturday Evening

October 29, at **MECCA TEMPLE** 56th St., bet. 6 and 7 Aves. **CHORUS OF 400**

Accompanied by the New York Symphony Orchestra will perform the Revolutionary Poem **TWELVE** by Alexander Blok.

Music by Jacob Shaffer. TICKETS on sale at the Freiheit office, 39 Union Sq., also at 123 Second Ave., headquarters of the Freiheit Gesangverein.

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet. 302 E. 12th St. New York

Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant 1600 Madison Ave. PHONE: UNIVERSITY 4-8.

We Cater to Students of Health Eatwell Vegetarian Restaurant 78 Second Ave., near 4th St. Only strictly VEGETARIAN meals served. No canned foods, or animal fats used. All dishes scientifically prepared.

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Dr. J. Mindel Dr. L. Hendin Surgeon Dentists 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803 Phone Algonquin 8183

NEW YORK WORKERS SEND GREETING TO COMRADES IN MOSCOW FOR TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIETS

Arrangements for an official greeting from the workers of New York to the workers of Moscow on the occasion of the tenth anniversary celebrated by the Workers School, 108 E. 14th St., according to an announcement yesterday.

The greeting, to be forwarded through that office, will be written on special parchment bearing signatures of thousands of New York workers. A red silk banner inscribed with jubilee greetings is being prepared and will be officially presented to the workers of Moscow in an impressive ceremony, according to the announcement.

The text of the greeting, to be addressed, "Revolutionary workers of New York to the revolutionary workers of Moscow," is as follows:

"On the momentous occasion of the founding of the first glorious decade of the proletarian regime of the Soviet Union, the revolutionary workers of New York City through the Workers (Communist) Party of America, District No. 2, send their fervent greetings to their Russian fellow-workers and comrades.

Beacon Light. "The unwavering course of proletarian progress to which the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has so steadfastly held is a beacon light of emancipation to the exploited masses of every country, and, in profound recognition of your leadership and dynamic achievements, the revolutionary workers of New York joyfully acclaim the tenth anniversary of the world-shaking inception of the pioneer Workers' and Peasants' States.

"We, the revolutionary workers of New York City, feel a close kinship with our fellow-workers of Moscow; we of New York, together with our comrades throughout the country, are now faced with the same gigantic task in our invincible march of revolution which you of Moscow have so brilliantly concluded and are now commemorating.

"Jubilee Red Greetings! The revolutionary workers of New York to the revolutionary workers of Moscow: Hall!"

Widely Circulated. Blanks for signatures will be circulated at various meetings of the

Workers Party and may be obtained wherever workers congregate.

A special messenger will convey the banner and official greetings to Moscow where they will repose for all time.

To defray the cost of the banner, parchment and printing a charge of 50 cents will be made for each signature on the list.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Freiheit S. C. Ball Tomorrow. The Freiheit Sport Club will hold its first anniversary concert and ball tomorrow evening at the Boardwalk Hotel, West 22d St., Coney Island. There will be athletic exhibitions and music by the Hungarian Workers' Symphony Orchestra. Prizes will be awarded to the best dancers.

Open Forums Sunday. The Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board will hold open forum lectures Sunday, 10:30 a. m., one at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and South Boulevard, with Louis Hyman as speaker, and another at Knights of Pythias Hall, 2364 West 21st St. Coney Island, with Joseph Borochowitz as speaker. Latest union developments will be discussed at both meetings.

Postpone Olgin Banquet. The jubilee banquet in honor of M. J. Olgin has been postponed to Friday, October 28th. It will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave., under the direction of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

ADDRESS 2,000 INSURANCE CLERKS. More than 2,000 insurance clerks attend an organization meeting of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union held in Madison Square Park last night. Addresses were made by Leonard Bright, president, and Ernest Bohm, organizer, of the union.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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BAKERY PRODUCTS (Union Made) If not, let us know and we'll instruct our driver to call at your home. **Finnish Co-operative Trading Association, Inc.** Tel. Windsor 9052. 4301 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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See Red Russia

in motion pictures and the **RUTHENBERG FUNERAL** shown for the first time in New York

SUNDAY, OCT. 30, beginning at 1 P. M.

at **IRVING PLAZA, 15th St. & Irving Place**

ADMISSION 50c.

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Dist. 2.

Needle Trade Defense

Newark Painters Help Defense Work. The painters of the Art Decorating Co. of Newark, N. J., have collected among themselves the sum of \$12.25 for the needle trades defense. They state in their letter that altho they do not belong to the same trade as the cloakmakers and furriers still they feel it their duty to help out in this fight, since it is of great importance for the entire labor movement.

Rose Kravitz and A. Maymudes collected \$14 from the "Hashlach" organization for defense in the Mineola case.

First Meeting of the Trumbenicks. At the end of the summer when the Trumbenicks left their camp for New York they pledged to carry on their activities for the defense.

The Women's Council of Coney Island has discussed the problem of joining the Workers' Self Defense. The members were confronted with the problem that most of the council members are housewives who live on the earnings of their husbands. What could they do? They had no money and did not want to fall down on the Workers' Self Defense activities. After a discussion these working class housewives decided to save 10 cents from their daily expenses in order to save 50 cents a week to pay their pledges.

COLORADO MINERS

TIRED OF HOKUM; WANT REAL UNION

(Federated Press) The strike of Colorado coal miners led by the Industrial Workers of the World, which is rapidly tying up all mines of the state, puts the final seal of failure on the hypocritical pretense at industrial democracy known as the Rockefeller industrial representation plan. This plan was put into effect at the mines of the Rockefeller-controlled Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., largest operator in the field, about 18 months after the brutal suppression of the United Mine Workers strike in 1913.

The company town feudal autocracy of the Colorado coal barons has provoked strikes in 1883, 1893, 1913, 1919, 1921, 1922 and 1927. All previous strikes have ended in the defeat of union recognition with local and state authorities backing the operators with force when necessary. The violence and bloodshed provoked in the 1913 strike aroused the country to investigate the results of absentee Rockefeller control. To square himself and avoid such unpleasantness in the future young John D. introduced his plan.

BUTCHER UNION LOCAL No. 174

2 BANDS 28th ANNUAL 2 BANDS

Reception and Ball

Saturday, October 29th, 1927

at the LYCEUM, 203 East 86th Street, Cor. 3rd Avenue

Tickets, per Person 50c Hat Check 50c

Music by Carl Weiss Original Vienna Orchestra

Doors open at 7 P. M. Commencing at 8 P. M.

Indoor Campaign Rallies

Tonight, 8 P. M.—Lower Bronx 542 East 145th Street

M. J. OLGIN Candidate for Assembly, 5th Dist. JOHN J. BALLAM L. A. BAUM
H. M. WICKS B. ROBBINS will preside.

Sunday Afternoon, 2 P. M.—Harlem

Ambassador Hall, 3861 3rd Ave., (near Claremont Pkway) BEN GITLOW—Candidate for Assembly, 4th Dist. REBECCA GRECHT JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ BELLE ROBBINS, Candidate for Alderman, will preside.

Sunday Afternoon, 2 P. M.—Bronx

Finnish Labor Temple, 15 W. 126th St. JULIET S. POYNTZ—Candidate for Assembly, 17th Dist. JULIUS CODKIND—Candidate for Alderman, 17th Dist. JACK STACHEL ABE MARKOFF will preside.

Wednesday Evening, 8 P. M.—Downtown

W. W. WEINSTONE—Candidate for Alderman, 8th Dist. REBECCA GRECHT—Candidate for Assembly, 8th Dist. MOISSAYE J. OLGIN WM. F. DUNNE BEN GOLD, Jr. Ed. Furriers Union JACK STACHEL will preside. ADMISSION FREE.

DANCE

With the Young Workers

SATURDAY NIGHT

Throw dull care to the winds tonight, come out with the revolutionary youth. Be young, be jolly, be gay. You can forget your troubles at the welcome dance for the delegates to the 4th National Convention of the Y. W. L.

The District Committee arranging this affair—has arranged for music that will set your feet adancing.

HARLEM CASINO

116th St. and Lenox Ave. — Admission 50 cents.

Saturday October 29

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER



Get That Pledge Now

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

NEW READER'S PLEDGE—Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution with your pledge to read THE DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 31 First Street, New York, N. Y. Here is my pledge to read THE DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

My new address is.....

Address.....

City.....

My name is.....

Address.....

City.....

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Strengthen the United Front of Labor—Support the Program and Candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party!

The program of our party in the New York elections correctly emphasizes the importance of the present campaign even though it occurs in an "off" year.

In New York, from which it is possible that not only one but two presidential candidates may come in 1928, and which in any case is one of the decisive states in voting population and the world's financial center, the present campaign is in the nature of a trial heat for the race next year.

There are plenty of indications that the capitalist parties are attaching great importance to this year's elections. The charges and counter-charges of graft and corruption which fill the press of both parties are more than usually numerous and virulent.

The socialist party, obviously preparing for 1928, rejects a united front with the Workers (Communist) Party, but socialist officialdom is accepting democratic and republican support for its judicial candidate, Jacob Panken. Not only is it accepting this support but it solicits it and has turned the Panken campaign over to a heterogeneous collection of lawyers from the ranks of both capitalist parties.

The socialist party, true to form, is putting the election of Panken above principles. It wants to be able to advertise a socialist judge in the campaign next year. The fact that Panken's socialism is not of a sufficiently workingclass and militant kind to prevent his being highly praised and endorsed by republican party machine elements does not worry socialist party officialdom.

On the contrary, Panken has become the real leader of the socialist party in New York.

Socialist and capitalist political parties alike have nothing to say about the war danger. With a rapid increase in the tension internationally, with the campaign for militarization of the American masses well under way, with the offensive against the Soviet Union in full swing, it might be expected by workers who do not yet know the role of the socialist party as a mask for capitalist-imperialism, that a party which sometimes condescends to speak of the class struggle and which makes an appeal to workers, would have something to say and some program to offer on this all-important issue.

Similarly, the socialist party has nothing to say to the working class in New York relative to the increasing police brutality which shows itself in every strike, big and little. Especially on the question of the pogrom set in motion against the rank and file of the needle trades workers has it nothing to say.

The reason is clear. The socialist party officialdom has not only endorsed this open union-smashing but it has furnished to A. F. of L. officialdom, the right wing and the bosses, a theoretical justification for it.

The program of the Workers (Communist) Party speaks clearly on this question. Its proposal for a labor party, or failing that at this time, a United Labor Ticket, to challenge the system of injunctions, strikebreaking by police, gangsterism and the frame-up, can not be rejected except by those who are against a united labor front.

On all other issues—housing, traction, food, wages of public employees, social legislation, rights of Negroes, child labor, etc.—the program of our party is the only one which represents the interests of the workers and the great mass of the poorer population.

Support the program and candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party!

Strengthen the United Front of Labor for the immediate struggle and the 1928 campaign!

The Zeigler Case—Part of the Left Wing Struggle Against Reaction

The announcement that five of the Zeigler, Ill., defendants must serve terms of from one to fourteen years in Joliet penitentiary, the supreme court having upheld their conviction for assault, is another blow struck in the war on the militant coal miners that has been carried on in intensive fashion for more than five years by the blackest gang of capitalist tools that ever cursed a labor movement.

It was Frank Farrington, president of District 1, United Mine Workers, later found to be on the payroll of the Peabody Coal Company, who, with his henchmen in the Zeigler sub-district, organized and financed the prosecution of these miners.

In a revolt against an open sell-out by the officials to a local coal company on the question of short tonnage, Mike Sarovich was shot and killed by a klanman whom the grand jury refuse to indict. Sarovich was a Communist and the grand jury, in rejecting the coroner's jury findings which charged Hargis with the murder, evidently acted on the belief that it is not murder to kill a Communist—especially if he is one of the union's staunchest fighters against official reaction and a foreign-born worker to boot.

These miners are to be sent to prison because they defended themselves against Cobb, one of the sub-district officials, and his gang of klan thugs.

They have been convicted technically of assault but actually because they fought the Lewis-Farrington machine whose united front with the coal barons while making war on the militant miners has all but destroyed the United Mine Workers of America.

A klan jury, a klan judge and bosses' agents in the official circles in the union, are sending these miners to jail.

Farrington has passed but Lewis remains. The Zeigler defendants are the prisoners of the Lewis machine just as truly as if Lewis himself locked the cell doors upon them.

The Zeigler case grew out of and cannot be separated from the whole struggle of the left wing for a militant labor movement. As such the case must be viewed and supported.

Needle trades workers, who have seen the frame-up worked by reactionary officialdom against left wing leaders and rank and filers, will find in the Zeigler case one that parallels their own.

It is a long way from the garment factories of New York to the coal mines of Illinois but the struggle of the workers is the same and the methods of reaction are the same.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT



The American Legion and the chamber of commerce mobilize to keep the I. W. W. out of Fremont County, Colorado.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

VII.

Young America

THERE are several ways by which we might approach the subject of present-day art and its economic interpretation. The easiest for me, and probably the most entertaining for you, will be autobiographical. Let me show you the world upon which I first opened my literary eyes.

I am a youth of eighteen, just out of college. I have been carefully taught by several professors that to read a book less than fifty years old is an unworthy and degrading action, and consequently I have never done it. I carry around with me some little red volumes of Horace, with which I beguile my spare hours while collecting material for obituary notices for the "New York Evening Post." All the rest of my life it will be possible for me to be patient with young literary Tories, remembering the chain-mail suit of prejudice into which I was riveted by my professors of academic snobbery.

Somehow or other I fell from grace; there came into my hands a copy of Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," and for the first time it dawned upon my young mind that works of genius might be appearing now. You cannot imagine the revolutionary nature of that idea, to one who had been taught that the roll of literary greatness was closed and sealed. I began to read modern books, and the little red volumes of Horace accumulated dust.

This literary world of my youth was dominated by a writer named Kipling, an Englishman, you may remember; he is dead long since, but a ghost of him haunts a manor-house somewhere in Surrey, and squeaks and gibbers on the front page of the "Times"—London, New York, Seattle and Los Angeles—whenever the bull-dog breed is called out to bite a stranger. This man is one of the tragedies of our literature, because he had so many of the great qualities, energy, story-telling power, singing fervor. But his mind stopped growing, and he stayed a

boy—a hateful and dangerous and bloody-minded boy, dreaming of killing all the people whose minds persist in growing beyond his own. He called it the "white man's burden," the task of making all the colored men into his servants; now that colored men all over the world are objecting to being servants, it has become a matter of slaughtering whole populations with machine guns and poison gas and flying machines, and this old ghost of Kipling in Surrey knows nothing else but the jabber of slaughter and the slang of the slaughter-house. It is the point of view of the cocktail-sippers in that Shanghai club which boasts of having the longest bar in the world; class superiority and cruelty, jeering smartness, wit and energy in humiliating your fellow beings; and then the technicalities of the instruments of killing, and of railroads and steamships and airplanes to take you to the places where your victims live. Not long ago one of our popular magazines announced with great éclat a series of new stories by the old ghost in Surrey, and I found myself reading such phrases as "Bosco absolute" and "a four pip Emma." No doubt the words mean something, and I might find out if I tried; but why should I trouble to learn the slang of these depraved wretches?

Poor old ghost in Surrey, the world refused to go the way he told it. He put on his prophet's robes and laid down the law, that East was East and West was West and never the twain should meet. But now from Alden to Zululand and from Angora to Zanzibar, the flappers are crowding to the movie palaces to see Mary Pickford in "Little Annie Rooney," and coming out to bob their hair and cut short their skirts! And black boys and yellow boys joining the Young Communist League, and setting up a bust of Lenin instead of an idol in their huts! Swarming from a hundred different lands to the University of the East in Moscow, and preparing to take up the colored man's burden, of compelling the white man to become a comrade instead of a killer! I never was inside a dragon, and can't say how he felt when St. George stuck his spear into him, but his noises must have been like the poems we get from the old ghost of Kipling in Surrey.

The Close of the Petlura Case.

Only the white guard exiles from the Soviet Union and the most rabid anti-Semites will find fault with the French jury that liberated Samuel Schwartzbard, who twice boasted in the court room that he killed Simon Petlura to avenge the thousands of Jews who were massacred during the period Petlura's forces terrorized the Ukraine.

Let no one think, however, that France has declared open season on white guard generals equally as guilty as was Petlura of the frightful slaughter of countless thousands during the years the victors of the war for democracy were subsidizing professional butchers in an effort to destroy the Bolshevik revolution.

During the trial the defense hotly denied any Bolshevik tendencies, and relied exclusively upon the theory of racial vengeance. Had there been the slightest evidence of sympathy with Bolshevism the verdict probably would have been different. Being a national and religious defense the French bourgeoisie could afford to be lenient.

But then assassination is essentially a bourgeois weapon and has nothing in common with revolutionary tactics, which relies upon mass movements of the proletariat to avenge crimes against the workers. Class oppression can only be overcome by waging the class struggle. It is that struggle that had eliminated Petlura as a menace to the revolution long before Schwartzbard's bullet ended his miserable existence as an individual.

Also there was a lady novelist whom everybody read, a truly advanced and intellectual lady who belonged to the very highest English society, and invited all America to come in with her. When a new book of hers was published, the stacks in the department stores looked like fortifications, and with every volume you got a premier free—no, not a premium, but a real live premier of the British Empire, with all his heart secrets, and how his political enemies tried to ruin him by making it appear that he had—well, you know what I mean, but it wasn't said in plain words, because young girls read Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

We had American novelists also. There was our Richard Harding Davis, very much like Kipling, only he told about handsome young American engineers who went to Central America and put the spigoties in their places, with the help of the American navy arriving gloriously in the last chapter to put down the bad revolutionists and put in the good ones, just as we are doing today in Nicaragua. Also Davis wrote the most perfectly lovely stories about a young society darling named Van Bibber, who solved all kinds of problems and set everything in the world right with the most wonderful grace; he thought nothing of knocking out the terrible thugs with one arm while holding his fainting lady love upon the other. The Van Bibber papers thrilled the reads of "Scribner's," while "Harper's" featured Mrs. Ward.

(To Be Continued.)

A STEEL CITY

By MEYER DWORIN.

A black forest of gigantic smokestacks, which are constantly belching with their black and yellow smoke, surrounds the valley where the city of Youngstown, Ohio, lies. A heavy curtain of smoke, black, and dirty, and hot, hangs over the city always. In the valley, in the shadow of red and golden white flames which pour constantly from the huge steel factories which surround the city like threatening hells, are living and suffering one hundred and seventy thousand slaves, and about five thousand slave drivers.

Through the heart of the valley runs, like a cheap gaudy ribbon, Main Street, the nest of the mighty, where all their institutions are located, the institutions which hold in subjection and slavery the huge army which burns its life and youth away within the prison walls of the surrounding factories.

Here is also the market where the free slave purchases all necessities for the week. Here on Main Street cheap pianos are sold, cheap automobiles, cheap clothing, and cheap food. Here everything is cheap. It is purposely designed to satisfy the desire of the slave who is only born to create beauty and luxury for the few thousands of the master class, who own everything around here, even their slaves' lives.

Main Street, a market place of cheapness. Great throngs of steel workers are swarming past the banks, the churches (Oh how many of them there are here!) the movies, seeking amusement, escape from the monotonous factory life that eternally keeps one as if under a cloud. The movies shouting with their green and brilliant signs make the surrounding

smoke-laden atmosphere more horrible, to the point of terror.

A fat, puffing priest, tired and sluggish, with heavy golden cross on his chest, mingles with the crowd and disappears in the dark lurking entrance of the movie.

Uphill, narrow, dirty streets are scattered, and reach towards the very doors of the huge, fiery steel factories. Overhead a thick black and sooty sky, through which a reddish hot sun, like a copper disk, rolls westward.

Saturday afternoon. Youngstown is like a black seething sea of released iron workers. All are black and dirty, and torn, beyond recognition. It is pay day. All are crowding to the banks, through which the blood-soaked dollars are straining only to find their way back to their original source. Across the street a player piano thunders insanely a gay march, now breaking into a plaintive Italian melody, and then again furiously bursting out into wild and careless jazz.

What a crowd of black, dirty, shadows has gathered around that window of mirth, and forgetfulness! Soon two ragged forms armed in lover fashion follow a gay slavish polka in dance, repeatedly exclaiming loudly their inner joy.

It has now become dark, and the darkness is heavy. In the distance, surrounding the town, the sky is illuminated with golden flames, bursting in spark-showers, like so many craters, calling to the night-shift to be annihilated again within its fiery sides.

On Main Street the churches are chiming lazily, calling those who do not work, to service. Tomorrow is Sunday, and a dead hush will prevail over those crushed lives who have labored all week. For Youngstown has

By Fred Ellis

A Naive Doctor

By B. LIBER.

(From his forthcoming book "The Healers.")

DR. WILLIAM STRAIGHT had been in practice for one year when a man with a heart disease came to his office. After the examination he told the patient to give up his work for at least six months. A smile of pity for the doctor's candor was the answer.

"Maybe you can find some other work, something lighter," suggested Dr. Straight.

"Oh, doctor, it is so hard to get a job nowadays! I must stick to mine."

"Can you at least be excused from overtime work, so that you can have the evening for yourself?"

"That is impossible at present, during the rush."

"Impossible? Impossible? We'll see."

William was determined to act. The next day he went to his patient's shop and asked to see the head of the firm. He was waiting in the office and speaking to one of the foremen. Through the thin board partition the deafening roar of the machines came in partly muffled. But each time the door toward the shop was opened, he was unable to hear his own voice, while the cloud of dust brought in by the draft made him cough. At last the chief arrived and his subaltern introduced the doctor. As William explained the object of his visit he noticed on the lips of the employer, as well as on those of the foreman and of the stenographers who had stopped their work and were listening, the same smile of sarcastic pity that he had seen the previous day on the face of his patient. He felt embarrassed and stupid, although he did not understand why, knowing that his errand was justified and his demand reasonable.

"So you want me to exempt your patient from overtime?" said the boss at last. "All right. It will be all right. He will be excused."

A few days later the patient's wife came to William's office and began to abuse him.

"What is the matter?"

"Why, you want to my husband's shop and denounced him. They don't want no sick people there and now he lost his job. What'll I do with my children? Shame! But wait, I'll fix you! I'll tell everybody not to put their feet in your office! You'll see!"

Letters From Our Readers

Affraid of Getting Captured.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In a recent study of "Company Unions and Organized Labor" by the Methodist Federation of Social Service, appearing in the Railway Conductor for August 1927, one page out of the four on this subject was devoted to the left wing views and activity in combating company unions. The ten points of criticism of company union by R. W. Dunn, in his pamphlet "Company Unions" issued by the Trade Union Educational League are quoted as "Labor's argument by a spokesman of the left wing." They quote a paragraph from the conclusion of that pamphlet contributed by Wm. Z. Foster, which shows the company union as an attempt to ward off union organization, as well as Foster's conclusion that the company unions are most prominent in the basic, trustified industries which the labor leaders have failed to organize.

"Can the company union be captured?" asks the federation. "An attempt would be in harmony with the Communist idea of boring from within." It then quotes the warning given Chicago employers by the American Plan Open Shop Conference: "Do not form any club of employees. It proves to be an invitation to the union to come in and take them over. The Engineers' Club has gone lock, stock and barrel into the Hoisting Engineers' Local. In a few cases, company unions have actually been captured for a time by trade unions."

Recognition of the powerful influence of the Communist shop papers is made as follows: "An aggressive effort to influence the industrial council in the McCormick harvester plant is being made by Communist employees who distribute at the gates their militant little paper, 'The Harvester Worker.'" It should be stated that the paper is written by Communists and other workers employed by the International Harvester Co. —H. V.

Action For DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER:

We had an auction or an evening party as a benefit for The DAILY WORKER from which the profit was \$28.40 (twenty-eight dollars and forty cents) which the Executive Committee of the Workers Party is sending you.—John Hakala, Fort Bragg, Calif.

provided nothing in the way of human, elevating amusement for its thousands who are born only to create cities for the master class, and themselves perish for want of life and joy and happiness.

Night. A forest of brilliant, flaming throats are spitting fire around Youngstown. The flames are raging in the black night. They will burst into merciless conflagration one day. As you listen in the silence of the night you begin to hear the distant rumble as of millions of voices somewhere in the flaming heart of the steel city of Youngstown, Ohio: "We will ask for reckoning!"